

## Turkish Treaty Faces Changes At San Remo

Terms, It Is Believed, Will Be Softened Because Allies Are Not Disposed to Supply Required Troops

U. S. May Be Represented

German Question and Final Framing of Hungarian Pact Among Problems

SAN REMO, Italy, April 17 (By The Associated Press).—The conference of Allied representatives, which will begin its sessions here Monday, will have as its program an endeavor to settle three or four of the great problems now disturbing Europe. One of these is what action shall be taken respecting the carrying out of the Treaty of Versailles, so that it may be made plain to Germany that the Allies regard it as a binding instrument. Others are the determination of the future of the Turkish Empire and the final framing of the Hungarian peace treaty.

The Adriatic settlement also is a possible subject for consideration, while the international exchange problem is another likely to be considered. No definite program for the taking up of subjects pressing for solution has been arranged, and the various subjects will be brought to the front according to the judgment of the participants.

Whether the United States will be represented at the conference was a question which had not been answered here as the chief representatives of the powers gathered here to-day for the sessions. Premier Nitti, of Italy, who reached San Remo a day ahead of time to receive the delegations of the Allied nations as they arrived, expressed ignorance as to whether an American delegate or observer would attend.

Lloyd George Arrives by Auto

Premier Nitti was at the railway station before 9 o'clock this morning to receive Camille Barrere, the French Ambassador, and the Premier, Lloyd George, of Great Britain, and Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, chief of the British Imperial Army Staff, arrived by automobile from Marseille, with their staffs, in time for luncheon. Later in the day Premier Mitterand, of France, Marshal Foch and others of the French representatives, and Baron Matsui, the Japanese Ambassador at Paris, reached San Remo on a special train.

Earl Curzon, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Admiral Beatty and Robert Underwood Johnson, American Ambassador to Italy, and the Belgian mission arrived here early this evening.

Premier Nitti had a long interview with Premier Lloyd George this evening.

The Italian Premier also had a lengthy discussion with Premier Mitterand. The three Prime Ministers will have their first interchange of views on the work of the conference Sunday. Ambassador Johnson stated that he was in San Remo for only a short stay, his visit being merely incidental to his journey to Rome. It is his intention to make a call of courtesy on Premier Nitti and Vittorio Scialoja, the Italian Foreign Minister, and then proceed to Rome.

Allied nations would be called upon to maintain a force of 300,000 men in Turkey in the treaty with that country which was framed at London recently, it is understood. This treaty will be considered by the Supreme Council, and the fact that Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Wilson are here is regarded as indicating that military experts will be called upon by the council before it decides finally on the terms to be submitted to the Sultan. The draft of the treaty, which has been prepared, is looked upon as being susceptible to important modifications, with a view to removing obstacles to execution. None of the Entente powers is dis-

posed to furnish large numbers of soldiers to impose the treaty terms on the Turks. Greece, it is understood, is ready to send an army to Asia Minor, but there are serious objections to the presence of Greeks there, as it probably would intensify Turkish resistance. Hence there is a strong undercurrent of opinion in favor of softening the terms and sparing Turkish pride as far as possible. The treaty may be accepted by a Turkish government strong enough to overcome Nationalist opposition.

Armenia, under the treaty as it stands at present, would be given the territory comprised within the boundary roughly outlined by the towns of Erzerum, Bitlis, Van and Mush and the corridor leading to the Black Sea. Other features of the treaty which will be given consideration will be the organization of Allied supervision at Constantinople and the formation of a commission to control the Dardanelles. It is expected proposals will be made to admit Balkan states, including Bulgaria, to membership in this commission.

### U. S. Envoy Reaches Paris

PARIS, April 17.—Ellis Loring Dresel, Commissioner for the United States at Berlin, arrived here from that city to-day and shortly afterward left for the South. It is reported in official circles that his journey is in connection with the San Remo conference, and is taken to foreshadow the presence of an American citizen when he was arrested and shot in the back and was dead when the guard reached him.

The nations that have representatives at San Remo or on the way to that place are Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Greece.

The report which has been circulated that the Allied conference at San Remo would consider the immediate admission of Germany to the league of nations is regarded here as extremely improbable. It is pointed out that the covenant of the league provides for the admission of new members which fulfill the requirement for membership on a two-thirds vote of the assembly of the league. Therefore, Germany's application, should she make one, should be addressed to the secretary of the league of nations, it is pointed out, instead of to the San Remo conference.

### Italy Invites America

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Italy, through Ambassador Avezana, has invited the United States to send a representative to the Allied conference at San Remo, and Secretary Coby has promised to lay the matter before President Wilson.

When the Allied conference was first called it was announced this country would not be represented, and some officials believed this decision would not be changed.

The United States has not been formally represented at the peace conference since Under Secretary Polk left Paris last December. Ambassador Wallace has attended some of the meetings of the conference of ambassadors at Paris, but purely in the capacity of an observer. When the Allied Supreme Council met in London Ambassador Davis did not attend.

### Trotzky Declares for Universal Militia Plan

MOSCOW, April 17 (By The Associated Press).—Abolition of a large standing army for Soviet Russia and the inauguration of a system of universal military training through militia formations among the agricultural and industrial unions were advocated by Leon Trotzky, Minister of War, in a speech to the Communist convention here.

Trotzky explained that the demobilization of the army and the formation of the militia force to take its place would be carried out simultaneously under this plan to avoid weakening the national defense. The War Minister said he would have every district organized into military lines, with officers' schools and special training for boys under the military age, if the scheme were adopted.

Deschanel Entertains Gustave  
PARIS, April 17.—President Deschanel gave a luncheon to-day in honor of King Gustave of Sweden, who is in Paris on his way to the Riviera. In their conversation which preceded the luncheon the King bestowed upon President Deschanel the insignia of the Order of the Seraphim, the most illustrious of the Swedish orders.

## De Mott Made No Immunity Plea as American Citizen

Attache of U. S. Commission Reports on Killing; Dead Man Had Letter From N. Y. Publication

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, April 17.—Paul R. De Mott, the Paterson, N. J., man shot to death by his guard while attempting to escape from a German military prison, was traveling with two revolutionary leaders in the Ruhr district and had in his possession papers addressed to Soviet authorities, the State Department was advised to-day by American Commissioner Ellis Dresel at Berlin.

The De Mott case was personally investigated by Reginald Foster, special attache of the American commission at Berlin, at the scene of his arrest and shooting.

His report, communicated to the State Department to-day by Commissioner Dresel said that De Mott made no claim to immunity as an American citizen when he was arrested.

The following summary of Mr. Foster's report was made public by the State Department:

De Mott carried an American passport issued by the Department of State at Washington September 30, 1919, upon his application to go abroad to engage in relief work in France. The passport was extended by the American Consulate at Paris on March 10, 1920, and amended to apply to the Baltic States and Western Russia, including countries necessary to pass through in the purpose of the trip was then stated to be newspaper work. It was issued at that time for the Baltic States and Western Russia, by rail, journalistic work.

De Mott also had a certificate issued to him by the British committee of the French Red Cross on September 11, 1919, accrediting him as a representative of the Society of Friends of France. He also had a letter from the French Ministry of Liberated Regions expressing appreciation for services he had rendered and a letter of recommendation, dated October 23, 1919, from an American publication, "The Modernist," published at 25 East Fourteenth Street, New York City, signed by James Waldo Fawcett and Gorham B. Munson.

De Mott and two German leaders of the Red movement in Germany were in a disabled automobile when an advance post of the German government troops, who were approaching Mulheim on April 8, surprised the party. De Mott and the two Germans with him were armed, and the papers they carried and the remarks they made indicated their connection with the Red army. They were locked up in the basement of the Eye Hospital in Mulheim, tried by court martial within four hours of their arrest and were sentenced to death on the evidence found in the papers taken from them. The finding of this drumhead court martial was forwarded to the military headquarters at Wesel for approval.

"Sewed up in De Mott's shirt were two letters addressed to L. Monarte (signature not clear), written in French to L. Trotzky and Lasovsky (Drizko). These letters, which were on stationery of 'La Vie Ouvriere,' 96 Quai Jemappes, Paris, were dated March 13, 1920, and referred to an opportunity of transmitting 'a few hasty words' by 'an American.' De Mott's interest and participation in the Red army movement in the Ruhr district were indicated in other papers found on him.

"From the floor above De Mott's

place of confinement a stairway led to the hospital yard. After frequent visits to this floor, in which he was accompanied by his guard, De Mott made a dash down the corridor of this floor and down the stairway. His guard, pursuing, called to him to stop and shot at him as De Mott was running through the garden for the street. De Mott dropped to the ground. He was shot in the back and was dead when the guard reached him.

"The guard stated that De Mott made no claim to immunity as an American citizen when he was arrested. The papers of the German government's investigation of the case have been sent to Berlin and the German government is expected to communicate the results of this investigation."

## John Reed in Finnish Jail, U. S. Is Notified

State Department Asks That All Protection Due Under the Laws Be Accorded the Communist Leader

John Reed, leader of the American Communist, personal friend and confidante of Lenin and Trotzky, author, lecturer and adventurer, is in jail in Abo, Finland. Dispatches from Washington confirmed recent reports of the arrest of Reed by the Finnish authorities. Reed originally was reported shot by the Finns, but this report is contradicted by the advices from the American representative in Finland.

It was announced at the State Department that representations have been made to the Finnish government to accord Reed all the protection he can get under the laws of Finland. The American government, however, does not intend to help Reed in any other way. Reed is under indictment for seditious activity in Chicago, but it was not made clear by the State Department that the United States will ask for his extradition to stand trial on this charge.

Friends of Reed in this city, who would not permit their names to be published, said yesterday that representations will be made to Lenin by American Communists, who will ask him to obtain Reed's release by offering to exchange some White Guard Finnish prisoners now in Russia for the American Communist leader.

The State Department information is that Reed was arrested at Abo while trying to make his way to America from Soviet Russia. He was taken from the hold of a Swedish vessel plying between Abo and Stockholm.

Reed disappeared from the United States shortly after his indictment several months ago for the part he played in the convention of the Communist party and the drawing up of the Communist party's declaration of principles, which is modeled along the lines of the program of the Bolshevik government. Reed left the country without a passport by signing up as a stoker on a ship going to Scandinavia. From there, it is understood, he walked all the way across Norway and Sweden into Finland, from where he succeeded in crossing the border into Soviet Russia at great risk, as Finland is still officially at war with Soviet Russia.

## Wrangel Ousts 204 Committees On Denikine Staff

Two Officers Executed for Violation of Discipline; Notice Given No Insubordination Will Be Tolerated

SEBASTOPOL, April 17 (By The Associated Press).—General Wrangel, who recently succeeded General Denikine as commander of the Anti-Bolshevik forces in Southern Russia, began a wholesale housecleaning by discontinuing 204 staff organizations and committees and sending their members to the front five days after assuming command. Two officers already have been executed for violation of discipline and it has been made clear that insubordination will not be tolerated.

When asked to-day for a statement of his policy, General Wrangel said: "There has been too much talking in Russia already and too many proclamations. I have nothing to say. I am a soldier, here to fight the Bolsheviks, and not to make statements and orations."

When pressed further, General Wrangel made it clear that he had no platform, except General Denikine's original plan to defeat the Bolsheviks and then let the Russian people decide through an elected body what form of government they want. It is clear that General Wrangel has no thought at present of dividing the civil and military authority. He is an absolute dictator, and declares he will welcome the assistance of any forces and coordinate their efforts with the Crimean army without insisting on absorbing them as Denikine did. He is accused of being associated with disorderly houses where gambling occurred.

The economic and financial situation is bad and food supplies are scarce. Health conditions, however, are improving and the typhus epidemic is disappearing with the warmer weather. "There has been too much talking in choler," with twenty-six deaths at Theodosia.

Professor Peter Struve has been named Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Vassimovitch, Minister of War; Professor Bernadski, Minister of Finance, and Admiral Gerasimoff, Minister of the Navy.

Basil Maklakoff, the representative of General Denikine at Paris, will be replaced and there also will be many changes in the representatives at Constantinople, because of the murder of General Romanovsky in that city.

## Political Leaders Held In Atlantic City Case

Refusal of Jitney Licenses and Charges of Extortion Lead to Arrests

ATLANTIC CITY, April 17.—A sensation was sprung to-day with the arrest on indictments of Isidor Schneider, city mercantile appraiser; Charles H. Luckenbill, his assistant, and Ben Allen, a negro leader, who is reputed as having more voters behind him than any man in the state.

They were included in the batch of eleven indictments returned yesterday by the grand jury. Schneider is the Republican organization leader in the 3d Ward and Allen controls the negro vote of this ward.

Schneider is alleged to have refused Jitney licenses because of political affiliations of the applicants and Luckenbill is charged, it is said, with having refused licenses because applicants refused to become members of an automobile accessory company in which he was interested. He also is accused of extortion.

Others indicted who entered bail were Obie Johnson, Herndon Daniels, Stephen Carter, Theodore Jones, Henry Polard and Peter Dale. All are accused of being associated with disorderly houses where gambling occurred.

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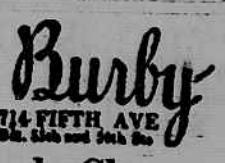
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